

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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COUNTRY

East Germany/Rumania/Poland/China

SUBJECT

Miscellaneous Information on VEB
Funkwerk Dabendorf

PLACE
ACQUIRED

DATE OF
INFO.

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in Dabendorf for the testing of radio sets under German control. The individual departments of the Lorenz Plant, including the assembly department, were transferred to Dabendorf. In 1945, the installation of the assembly and engineering plant were completely demolished. In 1946, repair work on former German radio sets and amplifiers was started. In 1947, the Soviets demanded that the mother plant in Tempelhof and the branch plant in Dabendorf be merged, preventing equipment manufactured at Dabendorf from being sold abroad. The branch plant was assigned a Soviet control officer, a major, who supervised the reconstruction of the plant. The rehabilitation of the Dabendorf plant was accelerated by the installation of all the machinery of a Lorenz branch plant destroyed during the war in Mittweida.

2. In 1948, a copy of the so-called Laboe type transmitter (Ehrenmal Sender)¹ was manufactured at Dabendorf. In 1949, the Soviet major was replaced by an East German trustee, a former employee of the firm of Lorenz, and the plant was subordinated to the control of VVB R-F-T. The branch plant was successively named Elektromechanische Werkstaetten Dabendorf; Fernmeldewerk Dabendorf; and VEB Funkwerk Dabendorf. A total of 16 Laboe type transmitters were delivered to the Soviets, who subsequently completely abandoned the control over the enterprise.
3. In 1950, the Laboe type transmitter was fitted with improved rectifiers and modulators. From 10 to 12 pieces of this transmitter were delivered to a Soviet unit, another 10 to 12 to the East German Postal Administration. The Soviets placed orders for the delivery of additional Laboe type transmitters for use on ships. Until 1953, mainly Laboe type transmitters were manufactured at Dabendorf. A total of about 340 units were built. They operated on wave lengths ranging from 13 to 100 meters and from 25 to 200 meters. These sets were delivered to the police and to ships. Laboe type sets operating at wave lengths ranging from 500 to 800 meters were delivered to ships and used for sea distress operations. Individual sets were also exported to Poland, Rumania, and China. Moreover, each of the GDR embassies was furnished with two of these sets. The transmitters furnished had an output of 800 W or 200 W. A total of 40 transmitters is scheduled to be delivered in 1954. Orders for these sets had been received in 1953. All development work

[illegible]

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4. In 1949, the [REDACTED] at Dabendorf was ordered to manufacture various small [REDACTED] which had been developed at Funkwerk Koepenick. Orders received [REDACTED] radio transmitter to be used by fishing smacks. A total of 400 units of this transmitter were built. The set was developed on the basis of Siemens records; it operated at 1,100 to 3,200 k.c.s. and had an output of 50 W, which was later to be increased to 80 W. The set was originally designed for "A-3" operations, because fishing smacks were supposed to communicate with each other exclusively by radio-telephony. Later these designs were to be modified to make the sets capable also of "A-1" and "A-2" operations, which would qualify the sets for installation on drifters. In 1952, 20 units of a transmitter designed for geological explorations were built for the Geophysical Service of the GDR. The transmitter had an output of 5 to 10 W and was coupled with an oscillograph. Funkwerk Koepenick sent a lifeboat transmitter to Dabendorf. However, the kite to which the antenna was to be attached had not yet been delivered.
5. In 1950, an experiment made at Dabendorf for the development of high frequency generators failed. The development project was turned over to Funkwerk Koepenick. The development department was not established [REDACTED] before early 1953. This new department was given the order to develop [REDACTED] controlled radio receiver and transmitter of type SEQu. This set was [REDACTED] the police in operations against smugglers at sea. The set [REDACTED] designed for both battery and mains operations and was to have only [REDACTED] controlled frequency. By late 1953, the development of the set had not been [REDACTED]. Work on the development of a marine radio telephony set was also to be started.
6. In 1954, only commercial transmitters were to be built on the basis of directives to be given by Funkwerk Koepenick. Since early 1953, about 200 commercial allwave receivers had been built at Dabendorf on the basis of records received from Koepenick. The receivers covered the 10 to 2,500 meter range and the range used for sea distress operations. A total of about 60 units of this equipment could be manufactured at Dabendorf per month. Equipment of a total of about 5,5 million DMG was to be manufactured in 1954.
7. In December 1953, about 550 persons including 70 apprentices and 200 female workers were employed at Dabendorf. Most of the employees wished to be transferred to Treptow.
1. [REDACTED] 25X1
2. Comment. For tabulation of leading personnel of the radio engineering plant at Dabendorf, see Annex. 25X1

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Tabulation of Leading Personnel of Funkwerk Dabendorf.

Manager: Hosack (fnu)

Business manager: Moc (fnu)

Technical director: Birkel (?)

Chief of the development department: Klein (fnu)

In charge of labor force: Werner (fnu)

Production engineer: Heinrich Wuesthof

Chief of the "Kader" department: Schwarz (fnu)

Chief of the technical test field: Richard Piefke

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In charge of the production of component units: Ehrke (fnu)

In charge of the construction of rectifiers and transmitters: Sommerer (fnu)

In charge of the construction of receivers: Fiedler (fnu)

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